CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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ONLY THE KOREAN PEOPLE ARE QUALIFIED TO SOLVE THE KOREAN QUESTION

Minjoo Chosun Denounces U. N. Debate on Korean Question

Minjoo Chosun dated April 12 carried an editorial entitled "The Korean people are the masters of Korea, who should solve the Korean question" in connection with the Korean question now introduced, since the 10th of April, into the Political Committee of the United Nations. The papers charged that the U.S. imperialists had again unlawfully placed this question on the agenda of the 15th United Nations General Assembly, according to a radio broadcast from Pyongyang. The text of the editorial follows in part:

The Political Committee of the 15th United Nations General Assembly has begun its debate on the Korean question since April 10. The U. S. imperialists managed to place this question unlawfully on the agenda of the 15th United Nations General Assembly.

On March 6, 1960, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a memorandum on the realistic way to the peaceful unification of Korea in connection with unlawful submission of the Korean question,— an annual event in the U.N.— to the 15th United Nations General Assembly. This memorandum followed another on the same question made public on Nov. 11 of last year.

In the memorandum, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demanded that the United Nations should discontinue debate on the Korean question, since any further discussion of the question would result in discrediting further the world organization.

The debate on the Korean question has come to be repeated yearly by the United Nations as one of means of the U.S. to carry out its ambitious policy of aggression in Korea.

The question of unifying Korea is, after all, an internal affair of the Korean people, a question concerning the selection of a state form and a social system they desire and the determination of their own destiny.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently asserted that the question of peaceful unification of Korea can be solved by Korean people themselves without any foreign interference, only by realizing South-North contacts and negotiations and by holding free South-North general elections.

On this principle is based the new unification program, which was made public by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation of Korea from Japanese imperialist rule and which was further elaborated at the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly last November.

This new program for unification has aroused far-reaching repercussions both at home and abroad.

Supporting wholeheartedly the proposals of the Government of the DPRK, the South Korean people are developing powerful and large-scale movements for South-North negotiation and economic and cultural interchange in order to realize unification through independent efforts, not through dependence on foreign powers.

What is required of the United Nations to do, if it has any concern about unification of Korea, is to take measures for the immediate removal of the aggressive forces of the countries, which landed, in the name of the U.N., their forces on the territory of Korea, and for permitting no more the U. S. imperialists to usurp and abuse the flag of the United Nations in order to push its policy of aggression in Korea.

It is indisputably clear that the U. S. imperialists are the root-cause of all the evils the South Korean people are suffering—the delay in the unification of Korea, their miserable life and rightless status.

The U. S. aggressive forces are making desperate efforts to perpetuate the division of our country and the artificial separation of our nation into South and North by suppressing South Korean people's struggles for unification of their country.

The U. S. imperialists are hateful executioners of our nation and the principal obstacle to the unification of Korea.

Today, ruling circles in Washington are seeking to justify the continued occupation of South Korea and its aggressive actions by repeating the assertion that it is based on the so-called "U.N. resolution."

However, this is no more than one of their usual maneuvers based upon preposterous arguments. That this "resolution" on the Korean question adopted unilaterally by the United Nations in order to justify the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists is legally groundless to all intents and purposes — this will be clear even to a mere child.

What is meant, in effect, by "a general election under U.N. supervision", which has always advocated by the United States, has been fully exposed in the eyes of the world public, together with the fact that the Rhee regime, bolstered by the United States was toppled by the bloody struggle of the South Korean people as the inveterate enemy of the people. Korea belongs to the Korean people. Unification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves in a democratic way through a general election in both South and North Korea. Neither the United Nations nor any other organs or countries can and should be permitted to interfere in this affair. Leave the Korean question to the Korean people themselves! If the United Nations is to act faithfully according to the principles and norms expressly laid down in its Charter, it should take without delay measures for the immediate removal of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and immediately to dissolve the "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", which is being used by the United States as a tool for carrying out its policy of aggression. What is required of the United Nations to do, is only this.

The South Korean people are fully determined to realize peaceful unification of their fatherland without any foreign interference, only through free South-North general election on the basis of democracy by realizing South-North contacts and negotiations.

The Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves. This is the sacred and inviolable right of all the Korean people!

8,000 Demonstrate In Taegu

About 8,000 Taegu citizens staged a demonstration for hours, on April 7, to denounce the Chang Myun clique's attempt to frame fascistic laws and to demand the immediate release of citizens unjustifiably arrested by the puppet police during the April 2 demonstration, according to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Taegu.

The demonstration followed a rally held under the sponsorship of the "Kyongbuk (North Kyongsang Province) Joint Struggle Committee Against Two Fascistic Laws".

Policemen desperately suppress students and citizens' demonstration of April 2 in Taegu

Political Parties Denounce Chang Myun

Various political parties and social organizations in South Korea bitterly denounce the Chang Myun clique's plot to frame fascistic laws and their ruthless suppression of popular campaigns against these laws, according to reports from South Korea.

The "Progressive Party" issued, on April 3, a statement sharply charging that the Chang Myun clique was resorting to every possible means to pass the repressive laws, making barbarous attacks on people's demonstrations against the laws.

The statement pointed out that the clique had unjustifiably arrested 47 demonstrators on April 2 in Taegu alone, by mobilizing some 1,000 steel-helmeted policemen armed with tear gas bombs, and strongly demanded their immediate release.

Teachers Rally in Taegu

A rally of the South Korean "Trade Union of Teachers" was held on April 9, in Taegu, according to a Taegu broadcast. Attending the rally were several hundred representatives of teachers' trade unions all over South Korea.

The rally adopted a five-point resolution demanding, among others, "Release of those arrested in the April 2 Taegu demonstration," "Immediate withdrawal of the fascistic laws."

The rally was followed by a demonstration.

25,000 Workers Rally in Pyongyang

Some 25,000 workers held a rally in Pyongyang, on April 5, to give wholehearted support to the South Korean workers' courageous struggle against the Chang Myun clique's plot to force the repressive laws through the "Assembly."

The rally was held at an open-air theatre in Moranbong Youth Park in Pyongyang and unanimously adopted an appeal addressed to the workers of South Korea.

The appeal follows in part:

"A heinous plot to force a fascistic reign of terror on South Korea is now hatched by the puppets.

"It is obvious that whatever administration may come in power, the political and economic crisis of today's South Korea cannot be saved, so long as South Korea remains occupied militarily by the U.S. imperialists.

"The way for the South Korean people to cut out of this situation of misery and sufferings lies only in the realization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland."

"Berliner Zeitung" Supports S. Korean People's Struggles

The April 6 issue of "Berliner Zeitung", a newspaper published in the German Democratic Republic, carried an article giving support to the South Korean people's struggles against the Chang Myun clique's traitorous policy, according to a report from Berlin.

Meanwhile, "Neues Deutschland", dated April 5, also published an article supporting wholeheartedly the March 6 memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the peaceful unification of Korea.

The article stressed that the South Korean people unanimously demanded realization of mutual contacts between South and North and that their struggles for the peaceful unification of their fatherland were growing in scale and intensity throughout South Korea.

We Are Against "ROK-Japan Talks"

Premier Kim Il Sung Answers Board Chairman of Japan-Korea Society

Premier Kim Il Sung sent a cable, on April 5, to Masaharu Hatanaka, Board Chairman of the Japan-Korea Society, Korean Central News Agency reported from Pyongyang. In the cable the Premier answered to Hatanaka's questions about the "ROK-Japan Talks." The full-text of his answer is as follows:

Pyongyang
April 5, 1961

Dear Mr. Masaharu Hatanaka, Board Chairman of the Japan-Korea Society,

I have received your cable. On this occasion I express my deepest respects to you and all the members of your Society who are making efforts for developing friendly relations between the Korean and the Japanese people. At the same time, I send greetings to the peace-loving Japanese people.

As for your questions about our fundamental stand towards the "ROK-Japan Talks," we are against the "ROK-Japan Talks." That is what we have often made clear. The "ROK-Japan Talks" harms the interests of the Korean people as well as those of the Japanese people.

The "ROK-Japan Talks" directed by the U.S. imperialists is one of the vicious intrigues to form an aggressive military bloc—a NEATO.

The Talks are also aimed at obstructing peaceful unification of Korea, perpetuating the present division of the country and at maintaining South Korea as a colony.

The following is our standpoint on your questions.

1. The Japanese Government's negotiations with the South Korean authorities about the problems, including that of "property claims," which concern the interests of all the Korean people, is completely illegal since the latter cannot represent and has never represented the Korean people. We will not recognize the validity of any agreements negotiated in the "ROK-Japan Talks."

2. The discussion of the "legal status of Korean citizens in Japan" in the "Talks" is aimed at forcing the nationality of the "Republic of Korea" on Korean citizens in Japan and at utilizing them as a means for political dealings. It is also aimed at "screening" and persecuting them politically.

Premier Kim Il Sung

The Korean citizens in Japan are the proud citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We will not tolerate any unlawful and inhumane plots to violate the sacred human rights of our citizens. The Japanese Government has the duty to guarantee to all the Korean citizens in Japan democratic and national rights, as well as all the legal rights and treatment to be enjoyed by foreigners under international law.

3. As for the "Rhee Line," we do not know the line itself.

4. Next is DPRK's policy toward Japan. We are making consistent efforts to develop friendly relations with neighboring countries. However, the Japanese Government is continuously following a policy hostile to our Government. We will continue our efforts for developing amicable relations with the Japanese people as well as for normalizing economic and cultural interchange between our two countries. At the same time, we will positively support the Japanese people in their struggle against the U.S. policy of aggression and the revival of Japanese militarism, for peace, democracy, national independence and neutrality.

I wish you every success in your work of the Japan-Korea Society.

Kim Il Sung,
Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Construction of Seoul Into a Grand Modern City Proposed

(Continued from No. 10)

According to our plan, parks of culture and rest will stud the city, a recreation ground with long promenades be created along the Han river and green belts be formed in the Nam, Inwang and Bookak mountains around the city.

Such historical monuments as the Changduk, Kyungbok and Duksoo Palaces will be repaired and rehabilitated and grand modern buildings will rise around the Kyungbok and Duksoo Palaces and the South Gate to make this district the heart of the city. The Jongro Street will be expanded into the main boulevard 120 metres wide and modern flats of eight to twelve stories will line it. And a huge workers' palace will be built near the Duksoo palace.

The Nam mountain will be turned into a big central park of culture and rest and at the foot of it a grand theatre of national style, big outdoor theatre, dance hall and music hall will make their appearance.

One theatre will be constructed in each residential district and cinemas, including wide-screen cinemas, will be erected in the ratio of one to twenty thousand heads of city population.

A film workers' district will take shape in Toikewon on the outskirts of Seoul. Here film studios, film laboratories and cinematographic colleges will be concentrated.

The Jangchoongdan will be converted into a youth park furnished with a gymnasium, boating ground, library, billiard house, shooting gallery and other establishments for cultural recreation and amusements.

The central children's park of culture and rest will be laid out around the Pagoda Park and it will be furnished with a children's botanical garden, children's zoo and various laboratories.

A fifteen-story children's palace will spring up here.

The school construction will be undertaken on an extensive scale along with the rearrangement and expansion of the existing schools, with priority on the construction of schools for the orphans.

A big college district will crop up near Dongsoong Dong where the college of science and literature, medical college, and other higher educational institutions are concentrated. And an engineering college, construction college, light industrial college, chemical industrial college, transport college and other new colleges will make their appearance around the Koryu university to form another big college district.

Such specialized hospitals as epidemics hospital, tuberculosis hospital and dermatological hospital will be built, one district general hospital with five hundred beds for inpatients will be erected for every 80,000–100,000 of the population and maternity hospitals and pediatric hospitals will be posted in each residential quarters.

Stadiums will be constructed in each residential district. The Seoul stadium will be used as a district stadium and a big stadium with a seating capacity of 100,000 will be constructed in the Yuido airfield after moving it to the outskirts of the city, and an international stadium provided with all athletic establishments will be built. And an athletic college will be founded there.

The author of the article declares that the second Han River bridge 28 metres in width, linking Mapo with Yungdeungpo, will be built together with other bridges, road networks will be rearranged and a canal will be excavated between Seoul and Inchon.

Rest homes, sanatoria, pioneers camps and villas will come into being in the scenic spots around the city.

We, he declares, have ability and confidence to bring this blueprint successfully into reality by mobilizing cement, timber, sheet glass and other building materials, cranes, excavators, bulldozers and other construction machines and experienced constructors and technicians, on the basis of the foundation of powerful heavy industry already laid in the northern part of the country.

He recalls that in the six years following the war modern houses with a total floor space of 22 million square metres were constructed in the North. Pointing to the fact that Pyongyang which was an old, colonial city under Japanese imperialist rule and was levelled to the ground during the war due to the barbarous bombing of the U.S. imperialists, has been constructed into a beautiful and grand, modern city, he declares that in the near future the per-capita building space in Pyongyang will reach 9 square meters and per-capita green belt space 35 square metres, and the city will become better and better all the time.

We desire to see that the Seoul citizens also, like us, lead a happy life in a beautiful, modern city.

The vast plan for Seoul construction will be carried out with credit provided economic interchange and mutual cooperation between the North and South are realized and the wisdom and strength of the North and South Korean people is pooled.

Editorial

We Denounce the Illegal Discussion of the Korean Question in the U.N.

Disregarding the just assertions of the Government of the DPRK, the Korean question is now under unlawful discussion in the Political Committee of the 15th U.N. General Assembly. The U.S. imperialists are entirely responsible for this situation. We denounce this with irresistibe indignation.

First, the Korean people alone can discuss and solve the Korean question, since it is purely an internal affair of our people. No foreign powers should be allowed to interfere in this question.

Second, the unlawful introduction of the Korean question into the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly by the U. S. imperialists is aimed at concealing their criminal acts of aggression in Korea under the U. N. flag and at justifying their policy of colonizing South Korea through continued military occupation of this part of Korea. Therefore, the discussion of the Korean question in the U. N. is not only illegal but also harms seriously the prestige and dignity of the U.N.

Third, the only just policy the U.N. should follow in solving the Korean question is to take immediate steps to withdraw the U.S. aggressive forces still staying in South Korea, using the name of the U.N., and to dissolve the "U. N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Fourth, we will never recognize the validity of any resolutions that might be adopted in the U.N. on the Korean question, at the instigation of the U. S. imperialists and against the will of the Korean people.

The Korean people will never allow the U.N. or any other international organization to interfere in their internal affairs. They will solve their own problems by themselves.

Premier Kim Il Sung made clear a new program for the peaceful unification of the fatherland on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation of Korea from Japanese imperialism. This program was further elaborated by the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. Today, all the Korean people are united in their struggle for the realization of this new program—withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, holding of free South-North general elections and, as a provisional measure, enforcement of a confederative system of South and North Korea.

This is the only solution for the Korean question. There is no doubt that the Korean people will win final victory in their struggle for this just cause.

Flying Horse Factory Movement Is Afoot

The workers of the Pyongyang Silk Mill initiated the movement for winning the title of the Flying Horse factory.

At a meeting held on March 9, they summed up the success in the Flying Horse Work Team Movement and resolved to win the title of the Flying Horse factory before the 16th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation by expanding and developing their success.

Taking part in this movement are 25,000 work teams embracing over 424,000 working people engaged in industry, agriculture, commodity circulation, education, culture, public health and all other spheres.

So far, 1,034 work teams have won the title of the Flying Horse Work Team and 17 work teams the title of Twice Flying Horse Work Team. Now this drive is developing into a movement for creating Flying Horse shops and Flying Horse factories.

There are four Flying Horse work teams and one twice Flying Horse work team in the Pyongyang Silk Mill.

Through the Flying Horse Work Team Movement, the factory over-fulfilled its production target for last year by 9.7 per cent.

And new virtues have taken shape in their moral and spiritual life under the slogan "All for one and one for all!"

The meeting decided to win the title of the Flying Horse factory before August 15 this year by hitting the yearly plan at 105.6 per cent and waging a collective innovation movement for markedly improving the quality of the products.

Repatriation Ships Depart for Chongjin After Interval

After an interval of two and a half month, the 55th repatriation ships depart Niigata for Chogjin (on April 14)

The 55th repatriation ships came into sight on April 13 at Niigata port after an interval of two and a half month, and left for the fatherland on April 14 with more than 900 compatriots on board.

On that day, Korean citizens in Japan, including those who had been busy in preparation for repatriation, bade farewell to the repatriates with great joy. Japanese people also welcomed the resumption of the repatriation work.

Originally, the repatriates were scheduled to be returned to the fatherland earlier, but they had to wait for about two and a half month because of the prevalence of the influenza epidemic throughout Japan, particularly in Tokyo.

It is said that more than 1,800 schools closed classes and more than 430 persons died from influenza in Japan in the first three months of this year.

An elementary school, near the Niigata Repatriation Center where the repatriates lived temporarily, also closed all classes and not a few repatriates suffered from influenza. Therefore, it is quite natural that the DPRK Red Cross Society, concerned over this situation, took steps to postpone the repatriation work until influenza subsided.

During this time, more than 700 repatriates, including old men and children, had to lead a hard life in Niigata covered with heavy snow.

They led a community life regularly, organizing learning groups in order to prepare themselves better for their life in the fatherland.

Thanks to their study, more than 300 illiterates learned how to write and read their mother tongue. The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan took measures to extend relief to the repatriates and gave ¥100 a day per repatriate to help them financially. While the repatriates were waiting for their departure, they became friends with the personnel at the Niigata Center.

Not only the Japan-Korea Society and the Repatriation Association, but also various groups of Japanese people supported those who were waiting for the repatriation ships at the Niigata Center.

Japanese people living in Tokyo, Kanagawa and Osaka prefectures sent comfort kits and money to them, and many books were sent to Koreans awaiting repatriation by Japanese junior and senior high school students who are members of Young Men's Red Cross Society.

Further, many people in Niigata visited them at the center to comfort them.

Thus, a warm atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding was created in spite of the epidemic.

More than 55,000 Koreans have been repatriated to their fatherland including those who returned aboard the last 55th ships.

Meanwhile, a great number of Koreans in Japan are preparing to return to their home as soon as possible.

Especially, Koreans living in rag-pickers' communities who lead the hardest life in Japan, day-laborers and those who have to change their employment from place to place to support their families, are determined to put an end to a hopeless life in Japan and desire to do their best in the fatherland.

Further, Koreans engaged in productive industries, such as rubber, vinyl, textile and printing manufacturing, are forming groups to return to their fatherland and make contribution to the national economy.

Today, snow has melt away in Niigata prefecture and many willow trees along "Bodunamu Street" (willow street), which were planted by the repatriates as a symbol of Japan-Korea friendship, have begun to put forth buds. They are getting taller and bigger.

It is hoped that the repatriation work will proceed smoothly and that friendship between these two countries will grow just like these willow trees.

Direct Trade Opens Between the DPRK and Japan

The 3,098-gross ton "Uraga Maru" of Nipponkai Steamship Co, came alongside the Kawasaki City Pier on April 6, and completed the unloading of pig iron on April 10. The ship attracted public attention both at home and abroad, as the first ship to make a direct trip between the DPRK and Japan.

The ship, chartered by Toko Bussan Co., steered her course straight to Chongjin Port from Niigata, on the northern seaboard of Japan on March 16, and after loading 2,500 tons of pig iorn, entered Kawasaki Port in Kanagawa prefecture.

Owing to the hostile attitude of the Japanese Government toward trade between our country and Japan, all commercial transactions had been conducted via Honkong. In addition to financial losses in commission and freightage, this meant a waste of time amounting to more than two weeks.

Regular cargo boat service between Chongjin and Toyama, and Wonsan and Niigata will be started shortly. Pig iron, brick-making materials and metal ores will be exported to Japan, while power generation equipment, bearings and light industry facilities will be imported to our country.

Japanese trading circles are pinning hopes on further development of trade between the two countries, as economically beneficial to both. Especially, the import of low-priced good iron ore and pig iron from Korea will satisfy the needs of the Japanese iron-steel manufacturing industry suffering from raw material shortage.

However, the Japanese Government is taking a hostile attitude toward trade with our country. The fact that the DPRK is the only country that is still put on the compulsory barter list shows that the Japanese Government is carrying on trade with our country from a political point of view.

Japanese business leaders who have been making long term efforts for realizing direct trade between the DPRK and Japan, hailed the news of the first direct trip of the Japanese cargo-boat between the two countries. They said that they would work harder to get the Government completely remove restrictions and controls over trade with the DPRK.

125th Anniversary of Chung Da San's Death Commemorated

Newspapers in Pyongyang wrote about Chung Yak Yong's activities and works on April 7, in commemoration of 125th anniversary of his death, Korean Central News Agency reported from Pyongyang on April 7.

Chung Yak Yong in the eighteenth century is one of the greatest thinkers, scholars and realistic authors that Korea has ever produced.

Minjoo Chosun carried an article by Yun Se Pyong, a critic, in which the author pointed out that Chung Da San, a great realistic thinker, fought indomitably to overcome the backwardness of feudal society under the Li Dynasty, against stagnation and degeneration. The article titled "Chung Yak Yong, the pride of the Korean people," says in part as follows:

* Da San was born in the family of a poor scholar at Kwangju, Kyongki Province. His poems, which were written at the age of seven years, surprised people by their virtuosity. When he grew up, he learned realistic thinking through contact with progressive scholars.

He also learned modern sciences such as astronomy and mathematics. He designed a floating bridge on the Han River, and invented a crane and printing types.

* His progressive world-view helped him expose the fundamental contradictions of feudal society. He denounced with strong hatred the corruption and hypocrisy of bureaucratic rule by the nobility. The ruling groups of the country exiled him to a remote village. His life in exile, which continued for 18 years, has an important bearing on his ideology as well as on his work.

During his sojourn in the village, he saw with his own eyes peasants' miserable life and their ruthless exploitation by landlords. His experience in the countryside made him more convinced that peasants must be liberated from their slavish conditions. Chung Da San wrote a book showing concrete plans for solving various social problems and those of finance, legal system, education and national defense.

It is interesting to note that he was the first in Korea to propose the formation of agricultural cooperatives and to demand democratic administration. His achievements showed the culminating point of the ideas of political and economic reform, which had been developed by his predecessors.

Chung Da San created a number of patriotic and humanitarian poems and wrote political treatises which exposed the exploitation of the peasantry by landlords and bureaucratic rulers and expressed sympathy for the oppressed people.

He was permitted to return to his home village in 1818, when he was 57 years old. He devoted the remainder of his life to writing.

The complete works of Chung Da San, running into 503 volumes, are the shining heritage of the Korean people, concerning political, economic, scientific and cultural matters.

His anti-feudal and democratic thinking and the patriotic idea of enlightenment exerted direct influence on the enlightenment movement that made its appearance at the end of the 19th century. His works inspired progressives in the dark age of Japanese imperialism.

His progressive thinking and works were made widly known to the people for the first time after the Liberation.

Happy Returnee in Agricultural Cooperative

Song Won Yong, a repatriate, repairs a farm machine at the Korea-China Friendship Co-op.

Pak Myun Man, a returnee from Japan, and his family members are living in the Sujong agricultural cooperative situated in the plain in Eunpa County, North Whanghai Province. He and his wife are now enthusiastically working with their colleagues in the farm where vigorous farming preparations are rolling on.

This couple, returnees of the fourth contingent, received as their share enough grain to live on for some two years and three hundred won in cash for eight months' farming last year. Thus he has firmly laid the ground for a good life.

Pak Myun Man from poor peasant stock in Milyang County, South Kyungsang Province, had gone to Japan in search of a means of livelihood. However, what awaited him there were only poverty and starvation, humiliation, and maltreatment.

He was engaged in odd jobs in Japan, going through all sorts of tribulations.

Saying that his past life in Japan was a worthless one, Pak Myun Man went on:

"I have come to have food enough and to spare for the first time in my life. The agricultural cooperative has brought genuine happiness to me. Through my life in the past one year in this co-operative embracing six hundred fifty peasant households, I have clearly seen the advantage of co-operative economy."

All family members of Pak Myun Man are students. Pak Myun Man himself is studying tractor driving, agronomics, veterinary science and zootechny at the evening agricultural school. His two sons are attending the middle and primary schools in the village. His wife Kiyoko (Japanese wife) is also studying Korean at the working people's school.

In the past one year in the homeland the living of the Pak Myun Man's family has been completely stabilized.

"Here all the villagers are living harmoniously like relatives. This is like my dear native place," said Pak Myun Man's wife Kiyoko.

Agriculture in North and South Korea

The following data show the prospering rural villages of the northern part of our country along the road of cooperativized economy in sharp contrast to the totally ruined rural villages of the southern part under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

In the northern part the gross grain output reached last year 3,803,000 tons, over two times the figure of 1946. Compared with 1959, the per jungbo output grew by 11 per cent in rice, by 17 per cent in maize and by 15 per cent in soy beans.

In the southern part the total grain output dropped last year to 81.2 per cent in comparison with 1941. Of this rice output went down by 2,297,455 suk (1 suk equals 150 kg) and wheat by 3,364,937 suk. In the same period beans decreased to 70 per cent and coarse grain to 61 per cent.

Last year's rice output was less than half that of usual years in Koore county, South Cholla province, and less than 30 per cent in Sandong and several other myuns of this county.

In the northern part each member household of the agricultural cooperatives received last year an average of 2.1 tons of grain, 540 kg of potatoes and 300 won in cash. Peasants Cho Ryong Se, Paik Yong Sam, Kim Jung Woon and Choi Won Se in Changdeung ri, South Pyungan province received over 13 tons of grain and 1,200 won in cash each.

"Chunrima" tractors, to be supplied to rural villages, turned out at the Kiyang Tractor Factory in N. Korea.

In the southern part the average debt per peasant household increased from 4,036 hwan in 1953 to 84,000 hwan in 1959. The number of foodless peasant families rose from 600,000 in 1956 to 1,200,000 in 1957 and its number has been increasing year after year. Last year the number of foodless peasant families reached 200,000 in one province. Peasants are deserting farm land in groups of 100—500 in North and South Cholla provinces and North and South Kyungsang provinces, known as rice bowls in the past.

In the northern part upwards of 800,000 jungbo of paddy and dry fields have been brought under irrigation. This figure is seven times that at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule. Irrigation canals are stretched not only to the paddies but to the hilly fields. Today even the dry fields know no crop failure.

In the southern part the acreage irrigated by the water utility associations accounts for only 19 per cent of the entire paddies. Most of them are poorly irrigated or rain-dependent paddies. The damages inflicted by natural calamities increased from over 2,500 million hwan in 1955 to 100,000 million hwan in 1960.

In the northern part electricity has found its way into almost all the rural villages. The peasants listen to the flying horse march through radio and loud speakers in modern houses in Samsoo and Kapsan, known as the first village under the sky and in out-of-the-way mountain villages of Byukdong county, known as a charcoal making area. Last year the number of tractors swelled from 8,050 to 12,500 and trailing farm machines from 20,300 to 49,000.

Arduous farm work is done by machines and 36,000 cows have been turned into milch cows.

In the southern part 88 per cent of the entire rural villages have no electric light. Advanced farm machines like tractors are inconceivable. The peasants are working with such mediaeval farm tools as hoes and sickles. The "improved farm implements" mostly owned by the landlords and rich peasants are decreasing in number. In 1957 the number of water pumping machines dropped by 75 per cent and petroleum motors by 2,491 as against 1940.

Primitive way of seeding in S. Korea

Story About Worker Inventor

Kim Duk Jung, a repair worker of the Pyongyang Needle Factory, was once invited to the Pyongyang Engineering College to introduce his experiences gained in inventions to technologists, teachers and students.

Kim Duk Jung has recently completed an automatic combined needle making machine bringing about a big innovation in needle manufacturing.

The machine of high precision with over four hundred big and small accessory parts has reduced the number of needle manufacturing processes from sixtyone to thirty.

Thus, the Pyongyang Needle Factory is now turning out in only three days the same amount of needles produced in the whole of 1954.

Besides, he designed and built over 90 new machines after Liberation. The state awarded him 45 certificates for renovations and four certificates for inventions.

Kim Duk Jung who spoke at the college is neither a college graduate nor qualified technician. He was illiterate before Liberation and is now a student of a working people's middle school.

From the age of nine, he was an errand-boy in a glass manufactory. He worked there 19 hours a day from three in the morning undergoing maltreatment at the hands of his master.

He still has scars on his arms and legs seared by his master with red-hot tongs.

It was only after Liberation that he tasted the joy of labour. With a pride of being master of his factory and the country, Kim Duk Jung devoted all energy and wisdom to increased production. The long trampled talent of his is being given full play under our system.

He started from improving hand-operated needle making machines. Then he gradually went deeper into the work of innovation and invention.

What spurred him more was the decision of the August 1960 Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party calling for an overall technical innovation in all spheres of the national economy.

He tackled the task of automizing the production of needles. The factory management provided him with every condition within its power.

Since he could not learn much in the past, Kim Duk Jung is now trying to learn all he can through practical work, while engaged in his inventive work.

At last, the automatic needle making machine was completed and given on a trial operation. No sooner had a worker pressed the button than knitting machine needles began pouring out. Shouts of joy burst out from among workers.

An old technologist at the college said:

"Excellent! What are you intending to do next?"

"Now I am going to cut down the number of needle making processes to three from thirty which has already been halved.

Much moved by his speech, the technologist assured the repair worker that he would help him in his research work.

Right from the next day, they began cooperating in improving equipment.

At the Sariwon Tractor Repair Plant in N. Korea.

Construction Exhibition Held In Pyongyang

A National Construction Innovation Exhibition was held in Pyongyang on April 9, according to a Korean Central News Agency report from Pyongyang. Nearly 3,000 exhibits showing the recent developments in various fields of the construction industry are on show at the exhibition.

In the center of the Design Hall is shown a model of a large vinyl factory now under construction in Heungnam together with many other models.

In the Operation Hall various building machines and models are exhibited. A large map showing a geographical distribution of building materials and their specimens are attracting public attention. In the outdoor exhibition site, various light building materials and houses built with these materials are displayed.

Money is Placed Above Human Life in South Korea

"No medical treatment can be given to a sick man who has no key money, no matter what critical condition he is in"—this is what the director of the "Dongsang Hospital" in Pusan, South Korea, said when refusing to cure a sick person at the point of death.

Such thing is not uncommon in South Korea.

Here is a report of Sanupkyungje Shinmoon: Finding a woman moaning on a roadside, a youth called Kim Jong Chul residing in Seoul took her to the nearby "South-Gate Hospital." But the head of the hospital, sensing she was penniless, flatly refused to give her medical treatment, letting the poor woman die.

In August last year, at a hospital run by missionaries in Taegu, which pretends to be a charity organ, a student of the Taegu middle schooll who fell from a horizontal bar died after being denied the first aid for not paying 30,000 hwan of key money. His classmate who took him to the hospital cursed the corrupt South Korean society which "values money more than human lives," Sanupkyungje Shinmoon said.

But these are not all the misdeeds of the South Korean hospitals which have turned into profiteering organs.

The hospital attached to the Medical College of the "State Kyungbook University" in Taegu did not return the body of a boy named Shin Sam Joo, who died while receiving medical care, because the fees for the medical treatment were not paid, Taegu Maiil Shinmoon reported.

The boy's mother begged and begged the hospital to return her child's body with the promise to "serve the hospital without reward for scores of years." But the hospital flatly refused, saying "We can not afford to trouble ourselves with such trifling personal affairs."

The "First Surgical Hospital" in Yungdo district, Pusan, took as hostages the wife and daughter of a demobbed soldier of the puppet army for failing to pay part of medical bills.

Today doctors leave patients uncared for and even beat them in South Korean hospitals.

At a hospital in Pusan run by nazis from West Germany, a child patient was beaten for crying with pain while he was under operation. No small number of patients in the hospital were thus beaten to death, wrote the West German journal "Der Spiegel."

Also many in-patients in South Korean hospitals starve to death.

In the "Red Cross Hospital" in Seoul, for instance, Pak Sook Ja and one other poor in-patient starved to death, because the hospital stopped supplying even meals, to say nothing of medicine.

This is the true picture of the South Korean society where wolf's ethics is prevailing.

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